

Europe

General Franco acts to flush out Basque gunmen

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
A state of emergency giving the police sweeping powers has been decreed in two provinces of northern Spain.

Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa, and their capital cities Bilbao and San Sebastian, have been the scene of escalating attacks by the Basque guerrilla organization ETA against members of the Franco regime's security forces.

The "Estado de Excepcion" decreed by Gen. Francisco Franco late last month in effect converts the two provinces into outright police states. Its duration is for three months but could be extended.

The police now have unlimited power to make arrests at will and detain anyone indefinitely. People may be jailed without trial or arbitrarily deported to distant parts of the country. Searches may be carried out any time anywhere without a warrant.

Newspapers and periodicals are subject to prior censorship. The authorities may prohibit certain television and radio programs if these are deemed prejudicial to the maintenance of order.

The granting of additional powers to the police may seem academic in an authoritarian state like Spain. But in normal circumstances legal restraints usually apply which give the individual a measure of protection from police excesses. Under the law an arrested person may not be held longer than 72 hours without bringing his case to the attention of a magistrate. Lawyers may intervene.

But where a state of emergency is in force there is nothing lawyers can do. If they interfere they are liable to arrest themselves, and possible imprisonment or deportation.

From the moment Spain's veteran Caudillo signed the state-of-emergency decree last week police in Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa carried out swoops and searches, reportedly making many arrests.

The present emergency measures are the sixth to affect the Basque provinces since 1967.

A more subtle way for dealing with dissent was devised: the arbitrary imposition of heavy fines without trial. Persons unable or unwilling to pay are kept in prison from one to three months, depending on the size of the fine which can be as much as 500,000 pesetas (\$9,000).



The face of the Basque country

Hammer and sickle flies less brazenly in Portugal now

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
Portugal's nine million people begin the second year of their revolution bathed in the euphoria of having experienced their first open elections in half a century.

The country faces stark economic problems, and the political orientation of the ruling Armed Forces Movement (MFA) remains ambiguous. But the people, including the armed forces, now have an important shared memory to add to that of last year's military coup that ended 48 years of authoritarian rule and that brought Lisbon's citizens dancing into the streets with red carnations for every soldier they saw.

That memory is one of the long lines of men and women, many in their Sunday best, waiting patiently under the warming Iberian sun to enter their polling stations, mark their ballots, fold them neatly in four and drop them into boxes under the eyes of election officials and scrutineers from the major parties.

There was 92 percent participation, and less than 8 percent of spoiled or blank ballots. Nothing went wrong. Despite the tension, rumors, and incidents of the weeks leading up to the election, the voting itself went off in perfect calm and order and in almost a fiesta atmosphere.

This is almost as important as the results of the voting. It has given the Portuguese people an enormous sense of pride, of having proved they are ripe for democracy, as Socialist leader Mario Soares put it. They have rejoined the mainstream of Europe.

The results were a surprise to the MFA, a great boost to the country's major democratic parties, and a setback for the Communists.

The MFA expected a 40 percent blank vote, as Social Communications Minister Jorge Correia Jesuino candidly admitted Saturday, on the morrow of the election. Instead, less than 8 percent of the voters cast blank or spoiled ballots. The Socialist Party took a whopping 38 percent of the votes, and the Popular Democratic Party (PDP) came second with over a quarter of the votes cast. The Communists came a poor third, with 13 percent, while their allies the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) took less than 5 percent. The conservative Center for Democratic Socialism scored a surprising 7 percent.

A large blank vote would have meant many voters lacked confidence in any of the major political parties and would hence have enhanced the authority of the MFA. Throughout Friday, the day of the election, the government radio urged undecided voters to cast blank ballots.

But in villages like Aguas de Moura, or sophisticated towns like Estoril, voters said

they had no intention of leaving their ballots blank. Only an ignoramus would do that, said a grizzled farmer in Aguas de Moura.

The result increases the moral authority of the political parties in their dealings with the MFA. Four parties are currently in a coalition government with the MFA — the Socialists, the PDP, the Communists and the MDP. The four have already signed a compact with the MFA conceding the latter the major political role for a transitional period of three to five years. Friday's election — for a Constituent Assembly — does not in any way change this compact. But whereas, until now, all four parties had more or less equal weight, the Socialists and the PDP now can claim that together they represent nearly two-thirds of the electorate.

Physical power, however, remains with the MFA, a fact that none in the political parties can challenge, and that predisposes all of them to great prudence in their public comments.

The Communists did not want an election

quite so soon. They knew that although they are by far the best organized party, they not been able to translate organization into large enough blocks of committed voters are not happy that the election exposed numerical weakness. But they wield influence with the MFA. They control important sectors of the economy such as Transport and Communications Ministry, the country's major trade union, Fedesa. What lessons the MFA itself will draw from the election will be of crucial importance to the future of Portuguese democracy. The MFA is committed both to the Portuguese way to socialism and to pluralist democracy as President Costa Gomes made plain in his election-day speech. Behind a facade of there are several divergent currents in the armed forces. If the election strengthens moderate elements within the forces, there could be a diminution of Communist influence and a strengthening of positions of the Socialists and of the PDP.

Swiss tune up for jazz

By Reuter

Willisau, Switzerland
This little market town in the center of Switzerland has two specialties — hard biscuits and modern jazz.

Willisau rings, the biscuits, are hardly known outside Switzerland. But the modern jazz concerts in the picturesque town, 30 miles from Lucerne, have established a word-of-mouth reputation well beyond the country's frontiers in the past seven years.

Willisau (population: 2,700) will stage its first international jazz festival in August.

Many stars of British and United States avant-garde jazz, such as Keith Jarrett, Chick Corea, and John Surman, have played to packed audiences at Willisau and sung its praises.

"Willisau is really one of the best places for music," American pianist Jarrett said after a concert. A thousand people have crowded into a hall which more usually rings with the sound of Swiss folk music, the local brass band, and the male voice choir.

The 14 or 15 concerts a year are master-minded by Niklaus Troxler, who runs a design studio in the town. He is also organizing the three-day August festival.

"My idea was to get European and American musicians together at the same time so that people could see and hear that European jazz is as good as in the states," he said.

He added that his festival was not meant to compete with the more famous Montreux jazz festival, which takes place each summer on the shores of Lake Geneva.

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Vietnam tests U.S. will in S.E. Asia

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The whirling blades of U.S. helicopters carrying the last of 1,000 Americans and about 5,500 Vietnamese to the decks of American aircraft carriers herald a new era for the United States in Southeast Asia.

Officials here see the U.S. maneuvering in an Asian communist world with tensions not only between Moscow and Peking, but also between Peking and Hanoi, and Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

At the same time, Washington faces challenges in the noncommunist Asian world.

The State Department is concerned with the Philippines where President Marcos has announced a reassessment of relations with the Americans. The U.S. estimate is that he will be satisfied with improved terms for the operation of American bases. But the prospect of wide-spread neutralism is not dismissed lightly.

Most seriously affected by the American debacle in Vietnam and Cambodia is Thailand which has asked the Americans to close out their bases within a year. While this may yet be deferred, American analysts can see no long-term future for what was once considered the cutting edge of the American presence in Southeast Asia.

Indonesia has been affected; the anticommunist government there is now more skeptical about the United States.

South Korea, described by one American official as "very uptight," is worried now about the "adventurous" North Koreans. It wonders whether the Americans would really be willing to use the troops still in the South to fight the communists.

In Japan, which until now has been considered separately from the events in Vietnam, a wave of uncertainty about the mutual security agreement with the United States can be seen. Yet, whereas elsewhere in the area the American disaster seems to have strengthened neutralist elements, among the Japanese the prevailing sentiment appears to be that the alliance with the U.S. — the country's only present source of defense — must be strengthened.

The big Chinook copters plucking passen-

Saigon: 'O.K., fini, bye-bye'

Daniel Southard, the Monitor's correspondent in Asia, was among the last group of Americans airlifted out of Saigon, before the city fell on April 30. He filed this eye-witness report just before he left.

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The United States abandoned Saigon in frenzied disorder after senior South Vietnamese officers fled from their posts and the communists continued their push on Saigon airport.

The once-immaculate U.S. Embassy compound was littered with trash, confetti-like bits of paper and other debris. U.S. Marines worked frantically to bring some order and help Americans and Vietnamese get out on Marine helicopters. Saigon's new Prime Minister Vu Van Mau, announced in a concession to the communists that he was asking all Americans to leave within 24 hours. Senior officials from the old regime, several Vietnamese senators and a few police and intelligence officers who had worked with the Americans were among those awaiting evacuation from the embassy.

American officials seemed to have no idea whether the communists would try to push all the way into the city. But it appeared that with senior officers abandoning their posts, Saigon was likely to put up little resistance if the communists wanted to take the city.

Police fired over the heads of panic-stricken Vietnamese crowded around the embassy



Off to the rice paddies: after an eternity at war tranquility returns to South Vietnam

gers from the roof of the fortress-like American Embassy, from several private houses, and from Cantho in the Mekong Delta, ended a generation of American involvement in Indo-China. They fulfilled the last communist condition for concluding a cease-fire with the government of Duong Van Minh as head of a neutralist transitional regime.

But State Department officials see the new Vietnam evolving into a significant communist military and political force, bolstered by several billion dollars worth of American military equipment left on the battlefield.

Meanwhile, Monitor correspondent Geoffrey Sperling Jr. reports from Washington that

President Ford seeking to shore up the U.S. posture in the world, now is stressing a new theme.

Those close to the President say his plans are as follows:

• First, he will push hard for a strong military arm, and that he is prepared to make an all-out fight with congressional opponents as he seeks a \$100 billion defense budget.

• He will continue to pursue détente with both the Soviets and Chinese, hoping that before his term is over he will be able to make solid steps toward disarmament. He still thinks that, despite Vietnam, these nations are inclined to seek peaceful accommodations with the U.S.

• Israel: The United States will still back Israel but put pressure on the Israelis to make concessions to the Arabs — in return for a guarantee that the U.S. will guarantee Israel's national entity.

Thailand wooed by Soviet Union

By Dev Murarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The Soviet Union sees in United States setbacks in Indo-China an opportunity to try to woo away from the American camp the new government in Thailand next door.

For this reason the foreign-policy moves of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia are being noted with approval and even encouraged.

The Soviet calculation is that if Thailand moves out of the American orbit, it will not be easily amenable to the Chinese influence and this will provide Moscow with a good opportunity to compete with Peking in the region.

The prospects of a falling out between Peking and Hanoi are already quite appealing to Soviet policy makers.

Recent Soviet comments have noted that the Pramoj government in Bangkok has demanded the withdrawal of American troops and planes from bases in Thailand, that it put a stop to American military assistance to the former Lon Nol regime in Cambodia and other similar measures designed to restrict American activity which involved Thailand.

In the latest issue of the weekly New Times, G. Kravchik gives a Soviet blessing to these

• The President will make it clear Russians that they should not make military miscalculation in that part of the world.

• The President now will concentrate more on bettering relations with countries and Europe. His upcoming Brussels at the end of May is aimed in that direction.

• The President will also seek to improve relations with Latin America. A visit to Latin America now is well-timed.

• Domino Theory. Insiders say the president no longer is leaning on the domino theory and again by both him and Henry A. Kissinger — that communist Asia now will fall to communist aftermath of the U.S. departure from Vietnam.

Laotian factions battle for strategic road junction

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

There is anxiety in Laos about the possible effect on that relatively quiet kingdom of the sweeping Communist victories in neighboring South Vietnam and Cambodia.

A symptom of the nervousness is the continuing though localized fighting between the right-wing Royal Armed Forces and the left-wing Communist-dominated Pathet Lao

around the key road junction of Sala Phou Khoun.

This junction is important for several reasons. It lies along Highway 13, which links the royal capital of Luang Prabang in the north with the administrative capital of Vientiane in central Laos. It also controls access to Highway 7 leading to the Plain of Jars, the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos, and the North Vietnamese border.

Many non-Communist Laotians believe that the Communists, flushed with victory in

Cambodia and South Vietnam, will want to move to a more dominant position than that which they have been holding in Laos. At present they are part of a coalition government under Prince Souvanna Phouma, set up in April, 1974. This arrangement has kept Laos relatively quiet until now while battles raged on in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Officially there is a single government in Laos commanding the loyalty of right and left wings alike. But effective control of territory remains split between the Royal Armed Forces and the Pathet Lao. Basically the fighting at Sala Phou Khoun results from one side suspecting that the other is trying to steal a march on it.

Despite increased concern on the part of non-Communist Laotians, most diplomats in the country believe that the uneasy coalition is likely to continue for the time being. One of

the reasons for this is that the United States, the Chinese, and the Russians are thought to prefer it that way.

One of the question marks in the story, though, is how the North Vietnamese now feel. Historically the Communists in Hanoi have always looked upon fighting in South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos as part of a whole: their lifelong aim to bring all of former French Indo-China under their sway. As in Cambodia, however, the North Vietnamese have increasingly understood how their attitudes could produce resentment among non-Vietnamese whom they sought to control.

Broadly speaking, North Vietnamese forces in Laos have not involved themselves in fighting between the Laotian camps — although at one time Pathet Lao forces were mainly North Vietnamese officered. That is no longer the case.



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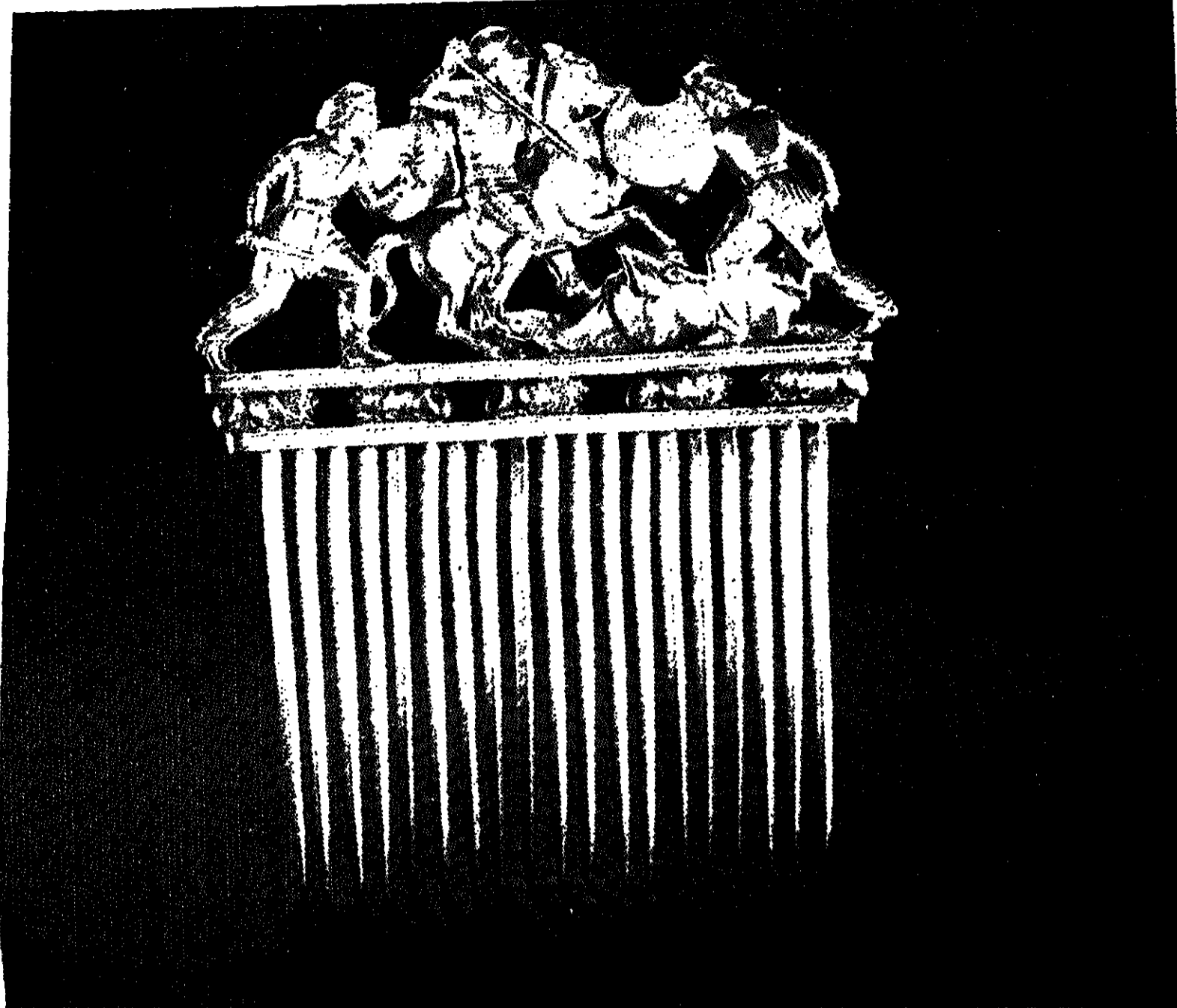
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Battle scene portrayed with arresting vigor atop gold comb, fashioned by a Greek goldsmith in the 4th century B.C.

Treasures of the barbarians

Scythian art comes to America

By Diana Loercher
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Why this nation?
(How solemnly.)
Why are they coming quickly,
And all return in thought?

Because night has come
And the day is no longer any
barbarian's.

And now that without any
barbarian
These people
From "Exposition Universelle," translated by
Paul D. Davis, 1975.

New York
The hordes that
plundered the East to be
absorbed by the history of
thought to have these barbarians
culture. Illiterate to survive and
were nomads who lived in
were long considered primitive

the electrifying
line of the display at the
exhibition of the size that beauty
Metropolitan Museum.

Some 1975, the exhibition
up an extraordinary display from the
the Land of the Scythians, B.C. The
museums of the world, the Scythians
great bulk of the Scythians
civilization, the east of the Altai
who roamed to the Black Sea
Mountains in the late 7th
in the 6th century B.C. The
Scythians at the exhibit title is
century to the 1st century B.C.

Metropolitan, ex-
Thomas H. Morgan
planned the exhibit anywhere else
"First of all, it is what the
but in the Scythians, the archaic
Russians consider extraordinary."
ological interest, particularly the so-
called "barbarian art" of some
barbarian tribe, one could
As Mr. Morgan says in his eyes,
almost every Scythian
And one can see their Scythian
the Russians have

treasures outside the Soviet Union or anywhere near
this scale.

The exhibition is the fruit of five years of delicate,
complicated negotiations between the Metropolitan and
the Soviet Ministry of Culture. It follows from the
cultural exchange agreement signed in 1973 by the
United States and the Soviet Union. The Russians
initially wanted to send over a survey of Russian art but
reluctantly gave way to the intractable Mr. Hoving's
insistence upon the Scythian treasures, first collected
by Peter the Great.

Most of the major objects in this exhibition are
borrowed from the State Hermitage Museum in
Leningrad, which owns Peter the Great's Siberian
collection, and the State Historical Museum in Kiev.
The Russians, for their part, handpicked 100 American
and European "masterpieces" from the Metropolitan.

This exchange and another exchange of icons and
19th-century Russian paintings for pre-Columbian gold
and primitive art scheduled for 1978 were cited in the
joint communique signed by former President Richard
M. Nixon and party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in 1974.
The Scythian exhibition thus heralds the most impor-
tant art exchange ever to take place between the two
countries. It is an event of political as well as artistic
significance.

The novice can appreciate Scythian art. But to
understand it, one must first know something of the
Scythians. Because they had no written language, they
left no record of their history. The only detailed source
of information is given by the ancient Greek historian
Herodotus in Book IV of "The Persian Wars." Herodotus
was acquainted with the Scythians because the Greeks
and the Scythians shared a border and traded together.
In fact, Greek craftsmen made for the Scythians many of
their most beautiful gold objects in return for produce.

Herodotus's description of the Scythians, which is the
earliest known study of an uncivilized people, falls
within his account of Darius's campaign against them in
512 B.C. Herodotus, a man of erudition and refinement,
was also something of a snob, and a thinly veiled
contempt filters through his discussion of the origins
and practices of the Scythians. He does, however, give
them credit for one thing:

"The Scythians indeed have in one respect, and
that the very most important of all those that fall
under man's control, shown themselves wiser than
any nation upon the face of the earth. Their
customs otherwise are not such as I admire. The
one thing of which I speak, is the contrivance
whereby they make it impossible for the enemy
who invades them to escape destruction, while they
themselves are entirely out of reach, unless it

please them to engage with him. Having neither
cities nor forts, and carrying their dwellings with
them, wherever they go; accustomed, moreover,
one and all of them to shoot from horseback; and
living not by husbandry but on their cattle, their
waggons (sic) the only house that they possess,
how can they fail of being unconquerable, and
unassailable even?"

They used their nomadic tactics against Darius who,
frustrated in vain chase, sent a message to the
"strange man" asking him why he didn't surrender or
stand and fight. The Scythian king replied cogently:
"This is my way, Persian. I never fear men or fly from
them. I have not done so in times past, nor do I now fly
from you. There is nothing strange in what I do; I only
follow my common mode of life in peaceful years." He
adds disdainfully that he sees no reason to be bothered
with fighting the Persians and closes with the
memorable insult, "Go home."

Herodotus also records that the Scythians hate
foreign customs and baths, and he expands further
upon their customs that "are not such as I admire." The
military success of the Scythians, which gave them
dominion over the Near East for 28 years during the
late 7th century B.C., was doubtlessly due in part to
their ruthless efficiency.

The Greek historian also described the funeral
of a Scythian king, noting that "in the open space
around the body of the king they bury one of his
concubines, first killing her by strangling, and also
his cupbearer, his cook, his groom, his lackey, his
messenger, some of his horses, firstlings of all his
other possessions, and some golden cups; for they
use neither silver nor brass. After this they set to
work, and raise a vast mound above the grave, all of
them vying with each other and seeking to make it
as tall as possible."

The next year, Herodotus adds, 50 attendants and 50
horses are killed and ranged in a circle around the
tomb.

The Scythians worshipped a number of Greek gods,
to whom they made animal sacrifices. Most frequently,
their precious horses, their cattle, and occasionally
humans were sacrificed. Animals were vital to the
Scythian way of life. Because they were a nomadic
rather than an agricultural people, they relied on the
horse for mobility and other animals for food. Helmut
Nickel, curator of arms and armor at the Metropolitan,
describes the Scythians in a catalog essay called "The
Down of Chivalry" as "the horsemen par excellence of
classical antiquity," progenitors of medieval knights.

Not surprisingly, animals became the subject of their
art. The Royal Scythia, whom Herodotus described as
the "largest and bravest of the Scythian tribes," used

their sacred gold to fashion potent images of single wild
animals with their most powerful attributes exagger-
ated. The style reflects Near Eastern influences, but it
is almost Cubist in its exaggeration of planes. The
panther and stags on display in this show possess a
muscular tension and vitality that imbue them with
totemic significance. The Scythians may have believed
that they gained power over these animals by wearing
or carrying these amulets as plaques, finials, and body
ornaments.

The objects made by the Greeks are much more
elaborate and humanistic. Because the Greeks made
them for the Scythians to use in their daily lives and
carry with them to their graves, the imagery is still
basically Scythian but the style is more classical and
refined. The relief sculpture in such marvels as the
ornamented comb, the famous "Kiev Pectoral," found
near Ordzhonikidze in 1971, the libation bowls, the
helmet, and the vases are wondrously subtle, precise,
and graceful but lack the raw drama of Scythian
workmanship.

Besides the Greek and Scythian gold, which is the
highlight of the show, there are innumerable fascinat-
ing artifacts of wood, felt, horn, bronze, and other
metals made not only by Greeks and Scythians but also
by nomadic peoples from Kuban and Urartu in southern
Russia, who influenced them.

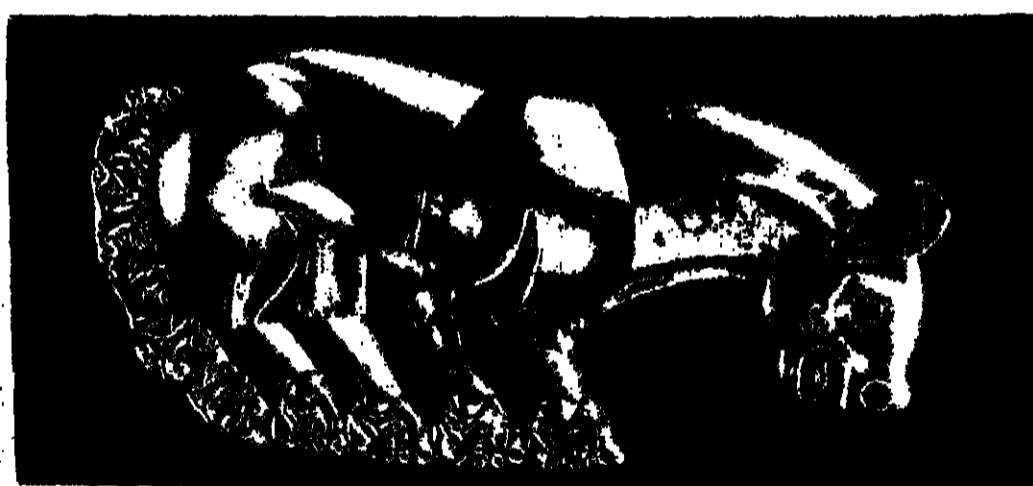
The Scythians who inhabited the region near the Altai
Mountains left behind a particularly impressive legacy
of kurgans, tombs covered by stone mounds, which
froze and miraculously preserved some 5,000 objects of
wood, felt, leather, metal, and fur dating from the 6th to
the 4th centuries B.C. Only chieftains and their
retainers were interred in these barrows and their
contents reveal much about the life of the Scythian
nobility. The wood carvings of birds, animals, and
mythical creatures on display in this exhibition often
decorated the equipment of horses. Their design is both
lyrical and dynamic: evocative of the art of the Pacific
Northwest Indians. The textiles, richly colored and
elaborately patterned, suggest Chinese and Persian
influences.

The exhibition is artfully designed by Stuart Silver to
minimize fatigue, congestion, and confusion. It is
supplemented by educational material—maps, charts,
photographic blow-ups, and colorful quotes from
Herodotus. A tape-slide kit with a lecture by Mr.
Hoving is on sale for \$9.95.

Funded in part by a \$305,000 grant from the National
Endowment for the Humanities, "From the Land of the
Scythians" will be on view at the Metropolitan through
June 28. It will then travel to the Los Angeles County
Museum, the Louvre, and the Pushkin Museum in
Moscow.



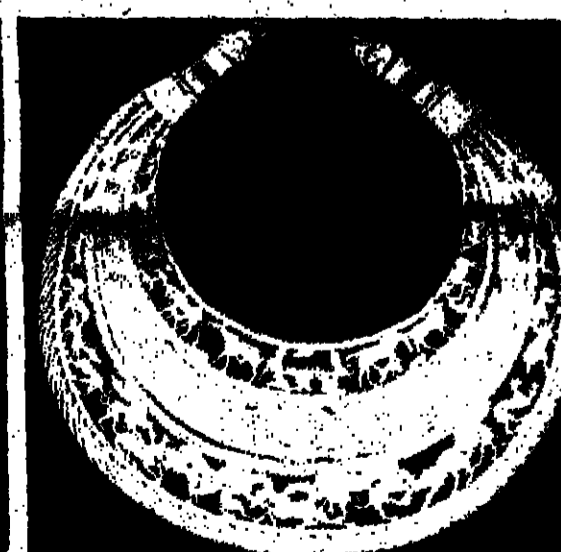
Mountain goat adorns bronze finial



Golden panther, made by a Scythian craftsman to embellish a shield



Delicate openwork helmet



Kiev Pectoral depicts Scythian life

travel



Yosemite Valley, California: America is rich in beauty spots reachable without a car

By Gordon N. Converse, chief

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most relaxing and rewarding ways to see the U.S.A. is to take advantage of the transcontinental tours offered by Amtrak, Greyhound, and Continental Trailways.

These carriers have put together a series of comprehensive cross-country trips enabling travelers to view scenic splendors, historical landmarks, and recreational areas "from sea to shining sea." These range in length from 25 to 31 days.

A wide variety of shorter tours also has been scheduled. Some are escorted, while others may be taken independently. In each case, emphasis is placed on showing the most points of interest in a minimum of time.

A transcontinental trip by bus or train may be especially appealing to visitors from outside the United States. Such a trip would eliminate the stress of coping with a foreign car and traffic regulations, while allowing the visitor to "meet the people" effortlessly.

Amtrak and Greyhound offer special discounts to overseas visitors.

Amtrak's Amerail ticket entitles the holder to a 25 percent discount on all trains but the Metroliners. (U.S. citizens residing in foreign countries do not qualify for the Amerail discount, nor do permanent residents of Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, or Guam.)

Amerail discount tickets must be acquired during the overseas visitor's first 90 days in the United States. Once purchased, they are good for the subsequent 90 days. Tickets must be bought from a ticket agent; they may not be obtained directly from the carrier.

If the overseas visitor knows in advance what trains he wishes to take, he may buy a "prepaid exchange order" in his own country. This can be exchanged for a ticket on his arrival in the United States. Amtrak offices are located in the United Kingdom, Norway, Finland, France, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. In countries where there is no Amtrak office, the U.S. Travel Service can often sell the exchange orders.

Amtrak has drastically revised its 1975 edition of "European-oriented Visit U.S.A. Tours in response to visitors' requests for more time in Florida's Disney World. All but one of Amtrak's Visit U.S.A. Tours now offer visits either to Walt Disney World in Florida or Disneyland in California.

The tours range from the seven-day "Mid-westerner," which costs \$200, to a \$390 13-day "Westerner." (Prices already include the 25 percent Amerail discount.)

Comparable to the Eurailpass enjoyed by

New train, bus tours: an easy way to see U.S.

Americans in Europe is Greyhound's 15-day Ameripass for non-U.S. citizens. It costs \$125 and must be bought outside of the United States. The company also offers an attractively priced Ameripass which is available to anyone. The cost is \$175 for one month; \$250 for two months. Greyhound has 100,000 miles of routes in the United States and Canada.

Ameripass not only enables the holder to go almost anywhere, anytime, but entitles him to many bonuses in discounts at hotels, restaurants, car rentals and sight-seeing tours.

Continental Trailways provides no discounts for overseas visitors. But the bus company's Eaglepass excursion ticket is economically priced. The 15-day ticket costs \$87.50; the 30-day and two-month Eaglepasses are \$165 and \$220 respectively. All are for unlimited travel over the company's far-flung routes. (Beginning July 1, the 30-day ticket will be increased to \$175 and the two-month pass to \$250.)

All three carriers offer a wide selection of tours. One of Amtrak's most interesting is its escorted 25-day "Grand Circle Americana," which operates in conjunction with Four

Winds Travel. Twelve departure dates are scheduled: May 25, June 8, 22, weekly thereafter through Aug. 24, and Sept. 7. All trains depart from New York.

Highlights of the tour include the Grand Canyon, Hollywood, Disneyland, San Francisco, the Space Needle at Seattle, Canada's Victoria and Vancouver, the Columbia Icefields, Banff and Lake Louise, and Glacier National Park.

The cost for two, sharing a room with private bath in hotels or roomettes (including 17 nights in luxury resorts and hotels, sight-seeing, 53 meals, most tips, and transfers), is \$2,085 per person. These rates are effective from May 25 to Sept. 21.

Greyhound's 31-day All America Circle Tour operates all year. It also originates in New York City and wends its way westward through the heartland of the United States. The trip includes such places as Niagara Falls, Chicago, the Continental Divide, San Francisco, Yosemite National Park, Los Angeles, and Disneyland.

On the eastbound journey, the tour crosses

the Mojave Desert to Las Vegas, on to Hoover Dam and the Grand Canyon, and ends at Santa Fe and Denver. Visiting St. Louis, the east-west gate rich farmlands of Illinois, Indiana, and are traversed before the bus at Washington, D.C. From there the bus goes straight to New York City, where it is scheduled for sight-seeing.

Cost of the tour in standard hotel accommodations for a double room is \$799.00, or for first class. (The price of accommodation and sight-seeing in the city from which begins the tour are not included in the price.)

Continental Trailways offers a transcontinental trip called "Celtic the Golden West," a 30-day tour which leaves from Boston. The tour through Pennsylvania on route 66 with its impressive Gateway Arch, attractions included on the tour: Petrified Forest, Grand Canyon, Las Vegas, Yosemite National Park, Los Angeles, Disneyland, the Grand Teton, the National Park, and Denver, the mile high city.

Cost of the tour is \$1,979.25 for a single or \$3,000 for a double room.

For those interested in visiting observances in the Eastern states, Greyhound, and Trailways have a series of tours to Virginia, Washington, D.C., and New England.

For exchange rates see page 25

Walk don't drive in this part of Los Angeles

By Choral Pepper
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles is the only place in sprawling, horizontal Los Angeles where a traveler can live without a car. You could eat in a different restaurant every night and never have to pay a taxi fare. You could take a leisurely stroll through the area and pass legitimate and art theaters, a shopping mall, art galleries, and a health club complete with indoor jogging track.

Moreover, this particular location on the city's western fringe is swept clear of smog by prevailing Pacific winds.

Tucked into 180 acres of the former 20th Century Fox studio back lot bordering on Beverly Hills, this southern California mini-city was designed to let the sunshine in. Wide, tree-lined streets interspersed with sunny plazas take up over 80 percent of the area. Pedestrian lanes bridge the few arteries that admit motor traffic, and parking is underground. You can linger like a Parisian in a

plethora of sidewalk cafes with nary a whiff of petrol.

There is also the most "glamorous" market in the world, Gelson's, where many of the customers are celebrities.

With the completion of Century City's 44-story triangular twin towers that frame a circular stage in its vast plaza, Los Angeles at last will have an architectural monument worthy of becoming a landmark signature. To celebrate its opening this spring, a year-long program is planned. Celebrities and well-known musical groups will perform weekends on the plaza's stage. Gallery owners and restaurateurs whose locations frame the dramatic plaza will sponsor contests and gourmet affairs.

Restaurants of Century City are noted for variety. Yamato's, rated by Holiday as the finest Japanese restaurant in the nation, is authentic right down to the supine black pine in its mongo grass garden. You may dine at tables in the main room, or for special occasions reserve a privately screened cranny where you sit on the floor with your feet in a

well under the table. Lunches are \$2.50, dinners from \$4.95.

Jade West, another outstanding eatery with an Oriental ambience, is an exquisite decor of antique Chinese furniture. Located in the ABC Entertainment District, it is ideal for pre- or post-theater dining. Shubert Theater and two cinema houses share the same complex. Owner Billy Lee has a special early dinner for \$5.95, but the Peking duck, shark fin soup, or other delicacies, the price can skyrocket.

Other ethnic restaurants are: Tostitos, a fine Mexican restaurant; Taverna, a fashionable French kitchen; Harry's, an exact (and expensive) replica of a trattoria in Italy, complete with menu prices; Chez Fromage, a delightful shop and shopping mall that specializes in cheeses; and the Cellar, and Italian pub.

Hamburger Hamlet is the popular American cuisine spot, with the Broadway Theater Store Tea Room and Central plush Victorian era steak house, and moderately priced.

A visitor's view of Wales

By Philip R. Smith Jr.
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Welsh writer Dylan Thomas once observed that there are really two lands called Wales. There is the travel-poster one, "coast-pitted, mountained, river run . . . of choirs and sheep and storybook tall hats." Then there is the unadorned industrial Wales, "crawling, sprawling, slummed, unplanned, Jerry-villaged, and smug-suburbanized."

Last summer, on our first trip there, we saw both sides. But our main impression was of greenness and beauty.

Two symbols of the country are the harp — no good Welsh chorus would tune up without one — and castles. Castles dot the countryside and form the nucleus for parks in cities such as Swansea, Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardiff. It is not unusual to drive down a Welsh street and suddenly to come upon one.



Caerphilly Castle, Wales

Alan Bond Associates

Llandello, the small town where we stayed for several days, is built up one side of a hill and down the other. Our hotel, the Cawdor Arms (also the social center of the town), is situated in rich farming country and is a jumping-off point for fishing the Towy, a river that features excellent salmon among other game fish.

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supreme example. Wheeled vehicles cannot circulate in that island city. However, motor launches and "vapor-otto" motor ferries give out some fumes and noise while navigating the canals.

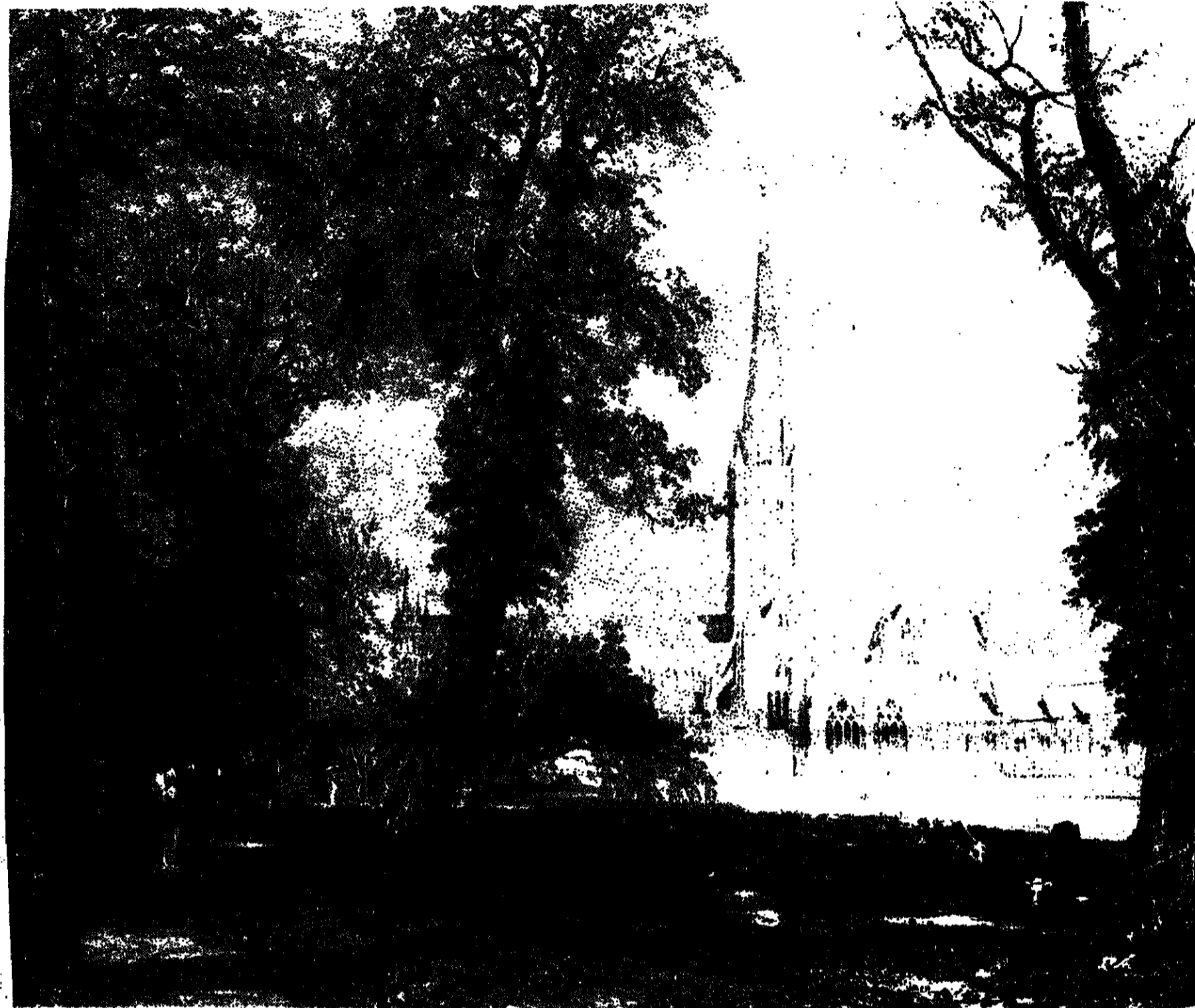
Zermatt, the Swiss resort nestling at the foot of the Matterhorn, refuses entry to any pleasure cars into its midst.

St. John, one of the U.S. Virgin Islands, has very few roads. Its lovely beaches are out of reach of cars and other motor vehicles.

Mackinac Island, Michigan, in upper Lake Huron, is a pleasant and historic summer resort. Bicycles, horse-carriages, and on foot are the only means of transportation allowed.

Many of the smaller Greek islands of the Aegean have few or no cars. Donkey-back is the traditional means for negotiating hills and distances.

travel



"Salisbury Cathedral from the Bishop's Garden": Oil on canvas by John Constable (1776-1837)

Journey towards light

The sky stands over England like the shadow of light itself, always moving, always lovely. Some English people hardly notice it; they yearn for the hard blue-grey which roots the Mediterranean. Yet their own sky is among the supreme beauties of Europe.

Constable, painting in the early 1800s, must have felt the sky as drama: his landscapes can seem like stage sets for the platinum passions of the high air. But what a stage! What sets!

Salisbury Cathedral stands huge, precise, below the tallest spire in England. Its verticals and horizontals murmur peace and stability. Yet somehow — perhaps because we live in the age of rocket launchings — the ancient steeple appears to be springing straight up out of the earth into and beyond the atmosphere. Is that how church spires symbolize the leap of faith? — not as a blind plunge in the dark but as a soaring stillness? This spire is at the picture's core.

In classical landscape design, a small human figure may be used to balance a large mass of anything else. That is because human observers automatically focus on the human; we weight it with our interest. Here the Georgian lady and gentleman vivify the shadow that broods over them, and counter-balance the trees, the cattle, the cathedral itself — even the sky.

The figures, having captured our attention, redirect it to the spire. In a degree, Constable learned about painting from painters, professional and amateur. He attended the Royal Academy school, was befriended by Benjamin West (that generous American) and was inspired as Turner was — by landscapes of Rembrandt and Rubens. He also studied other masters: Ruisdael, Claude, Richard Wilson, Gainsborough, Girtin, Reynolds, learning from paint what words had not taught him.

Eventually his greatest teacher was na-

ture itself, which he observed and recorded almost as if it were a tangible pronouncement of Deity. This approach led to painterly innovations which earned him honors in France five years before his greatness was officially recognized in England. He had struck an early blow in the battle of light — a battle which the Impressionists would fight recklessly two generations later.

It has been said that Constable is Wordsworth translated into paint. This is neat, but unfair. Both men loved the English countryside; both reported on it with genius; and some of the artist's finished pictures do fit Wordsworth's derivation of poetry: "From emotion recollected in tranquillity." (Constable's preliminary sketches could be intensely emotional.) Yet he was no transfiguration but an original — unique, dedicated to his own deepening vision, a princely figure in the landscape of Western art.

Neil Miller

Man's greatest tests in life

Man's nature spurs his drive for aspiration. He reaches for the fruit of golden touch. In his Creator's might, his own elation, Man is determined to accomplish much.

Yet greatest of the tests in life he faces is that of leaving love for self behind. Far nobler is the pattern man's life traces That makes him friend and brother of mankind.

From "Gehennasse" of Goethe's works, the Weimar Edition, Vol. 16, published by Hermann Bohlaus 1894

Translation by Lydia Regehr

The poet

I think that living in the country, for all their sentimental denials, is something which is held in contempt by most people today. They believe that one has opted out of a concern for all kinds of problems. The country is where one doesn't get on. But if I was interested in getting on, as it is called, I wouldn't be a poet. Writing poetry is a way of life. Money is necessary for this way of life, of course, but it has to be earned in some way which doesn't injure the poetry. This is the most important thing. I think a poet should have a job which he likes. He will be a better poet if he isn't nagged by unsuitable work. The work I happened to love is cultivating the land, raising plants, eating my own vegetables and fruit. So much of poetry is oblation and the putting of the seed into the ground is also a religious rite — perhaps the oldest religious rite that there is. Like the rest of the villagers, I grow not only for myself but to give away. This is important. All country gardeners do this.

I am now at home here. I know everybody and everybody knows me. Words have meaning for me here. I am lucky, I came here to get better but I have in fact been re-born. I have escaped into reality. There are no nameless faces; I am identified and I identify. All is seen. Although you may not be capable of loving your neighbor as yourself, you can at least know him nearly as well as you know yourself.

One has to have a leaning toward village life. It is often a life of poverty in contrast with that of the towns. Poverty is sometimes believed to be a great stimulant of art, but I don't believe this. Except I am willing to forgo a lot of the things other people now take for granted in order to keep Akenfield, by which I mean the deep country. The power of wonder is here. In spite of machines and sprays, I still find Nature with a capital N in this valley. It is man's rightful place to live in Nature and to be a part of it. He has to recognize the evidence of his relationship to the great natural pattern in such things as flowers, crops, water, stones, wild creatures. Where he destroys such evidence, in the towns, for instance, he gradually destroys a part of himself. This is where poetry comes in; it has to utter the response to the reality of the whole man, and it is only

by living in Nature that the whole man can develop. City life fragments a man. He is not complete when the reminders of the great natural complex of which he is a part are absent. The business of poetry is to mend the fragmentation which occurs when men forget their place in the natural creation. City poets are in danger of blocking the imaginative river with concrete and hearing so much noise that they miss the voice of the Goddess! Of course much excellent poetry is written in cities, but I sometimes think that it is informed by an improper, a Satanic fury. And with clever words disguising the lack of wonder. This is the dichotomy of city life. The city poet records an alienation which began perhaps with Blake's awesome poem "The Mental Traveller." I understand the reason for this way of writing but living here, in touch with the earth and the woods, I can hardly believe it. I don't want to believe in their alienation! For in a sense, in not believing, I myself am alienated from men who do not have and who do not wish to have my experience of the village. I think that it is their tragedy that they don't want such a thing and can even call it escapism and "uncommitted." The twentieth century, with its great comforts and its great crimes, has produced immense alienation experiences. People need the seasonal design of country time to remind them of what they are.

Time in the village is quite different from time in the town. You enter time when you enter a town — you rush through it. In a village time enters you, slowly, naturally. I knew so little about time and its importance when I came here. Eventually, its poetic value has been revealed to me.

They say that I have opted out. That is what they say. I am out of all the great events of the day — or so they tell me. The accusations come yearly and usually in the autumn, for none of these kind of people have patience with a Village in winter, and they point their finger at me for having turned my back on what they call current affairs. They tell me that a poet should not avoid what is going on in the world. A poet should be with the mass of mankind, they say; a poet should carry a banner. I do not march. I do not protest. I have not the people's cause at heart — so I am guilty! I do not argue about the colour question or the religious question. I am a guilty innocent, I suppose. Can one be that?

Excerpt from "Akenfield: Portrait of an English Village," by Ronald Blythe. Copyright © 1968 by Ronald Blythe. Reprinted by permission of Panther Books, a Division of Random House, Inc.

Ronald Blythe

The Monitor's religious article

Are you sensitive?

In the sense that it implies edginess, easily hurt feelings, even bad disposition, most people don't like to be called "sensitive." But there is a kind of sensitivity, or responsiveness, that is a much-needed characteristic. It can be a distinct advantage to the one who has it and a vital encouragement to others.

This God-derived quality helps one to perceive and follow the guidance of the divine Mind. It is our inherent spiritual sense. We can recognize this listening-and-responding ability in ourselves and develop it through understanding prayer. We do so by realizing and continually affirming our true selfhood to be wholly spiritual. We are man, the image, or expression, of God.

Because man is perfect in Mind, we can, in reality, be responsive only to the divine will. Man always expresses the intelligence and harmony of his creator. He is entirely free from material discord, disease, and wrongdoing. He expresses divine Principle, perfect Life and Love.

When we realize this true, spiritual nature of man to be ours, we express it more. We gain control over human emotions that tend to work against our best intentions. Others begin to see our true selfhood, and we begin to see theirs.

When Christ Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," he was making a demand upon us to learn what is true of ourselves and others, the spiritual reality. We are the immortal children of God, infinite Love. We are harmoniously and beautifully supplied by God with all good qualities that make our expression of life abundant with joy, health, holiness, wisdom, and power.

We need to deny the reality of mortal characteristics: impatience, crotchiness, envy, egotism. If we deny that these are any part of our true selfhood as God's children, and resolve not to express them, we gain increasing freedom from them. We enjoy a more vigorous expression of our God-given individuality and usefulness.

Watchfulness is essential. We have to

watch what we're taking in and thinking. If we tend to hold on to a bad temper or self-centeredness, we need to be more precise in our denial of mortal traits and beliefs. We need to get to the mental roots of the problem.

The wrong kind of sensitivity is not overcome by the mere admission that it is wrong and should be stopped. The very roots of our irritation — the false beliefs that we are material and capable of evil — are what must be eradicated.

We deny material beliefs effectively when we see that they have no truth, no basis in God, and therefore no actual authority, power, or presence, in our life, which is God-governed. We rob them of their seeming influence when we refuse to believe in them. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, assures us in our struggle to overcome sensitivity to material beliefs: "Science declares that Mind, not matter, sees, hears, feels, speaks." ***

*John 8:32; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 465.

A search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

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DAILY BIBLE VERSE

Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him.
1 Corinthians 2:9

Absolutes: the large and the small of it

anything that you really understand you should be able (and willing) to explain in forty pages or a sentence

any truly magnificent thought objectified as painting should be potent enough to convey itself (encompassing) by covering a wall or a postage stamp

the purest and surest of feelings — love should be deep enough (frayed) to need for expression, a lifetime or a look

disagree, but at least agree that idea can never be limited by size

Madora Workman

